MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1993.

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Pestage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

If our friendsteho favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

#### Two Mayors.

To-day Mayor GRANT relapses into simple HUGH J., after four years of service at the head of the city Government. He was first | President. elected on the platform of upright and resolute character as a public official, and it is his fortune and to the credit of the town that he retires from the City Hall after encountering the great labors and responsibilities of his place, and the bitter assaults of politics, leaving the memory of an honored and respected governor of a prosper-

Mayor Gilbor assumes his new duties after a better training than almost any other similarly distinguished citizen has enjoyed. The public confidence in his qualifications is not even adequately expressed by his November majority of 75,000. New Yorkers wish themselves well in wishing him well, so here's to a successful and popular a iministration!

#### The Words of a Friend.

The Philadelphia Record has been for years one of the ablest and boldest of tariff reform tournals. In season and out of season it has insisted upon the necessity of tariff reform, and it has consistently and powerfully supported Mr. CLEVELAND, although his views are probably more conservative than Col. SINGERLY'S. The Record was a warm partisan of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, and as warm an advocate of his renomination. It has been and continues to be his sincere friend.

There is an especial force, therefore, in its refusal to follow him in the little divagation into which he has been led by injudicious or prejudiced advisers. We print in another column the Record's clear and temperate account of the political situation in this State in regard to the Senatorship. The Record believes that Mr. MUR-PHY will be elected, and that if he is, he will prove to be the peer of any statesman who has hitherto represented New York" in the Senate. It adds, with equal truth and force, that "a simon-pure Democrat like EDWARD MURPHY is worth a whole regiment of casuists and apologists, when real, hard fighting for the interests of the

We commend this view of the situation to all Mr. CLEVELAND's friends who prefer his best interests to the success of the schemes of professional mischief makers; to all his real friends, in fact. We cannot be lieve that in the number of his real friends is included anybody who favors the plan of intrusting to him the selection of Mr. His-COCK's successor in the Senate.

## The Michigan Electors.

At the recent general election the State of Michigan chose electors for President and Vice-President of the United States by districts instead of electing them on a general ticket, as is the custom in the other States of the Union. The number of electors to which Michigan is entitled is equal to the number of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State. In 1891 a statuto was enacted by the Legislature, dividing the State into two large districts, the Eastern district and the Western district. and providing that from each of these should be chosen an elector at large; while from each Congress district was to be chosen an elector to be known as a District ctor. The practical effect of enable the Democrats to choose five District | first white men that most of the natives electors for President in November.

The constitutionality of the statute was attacked in the Supreme Court of Michigan, but its validity was sustained by that tribunal in a judgment rendered in June last. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Attorney-General MILLER appeared among the counsel who assailed the act. The decision was announced on the 17th of October, only a week after the argument, but the opinion of Chief Justice FULLER, in which all the members of the court concurred, was not filed until the day before election. It affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Michigan, that the district system of choosing electors was constitutional.

The Federal Constitution provides that each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress. While it is admitted that the word "appoint" does not most appropriately describe the result of a popular election, it has often been held by the courts to be sufficiently comprehensive to cover that method of choice, and such is the mode now generally employed of selecting Presidential electors. But the Legislature of any State may authorize their appointment in a different way. "The Constitution." says the Supreme Court of the United States in this Michigan case, "does not provide that the appointment of electors shall be by popular vote, nor that the electors shall be voted for upon a general ticket, nor that the majority of those wh exercise the elective franchise can alone choose the electors. It recognizes that the people act through their replication the Legis-the Legislature, and leaves it to the Legisple act through their representatives in lature exclusively to define the method of effecting the object."

Of course the Legislature of Michigan is free to abandon the district method of choosing electors if it sees fit, and to return to the system of choosing electors on a general ticket by the popular vote of the whole State, or to substitute any other mode of appointment which it prefers. Acting upon this idea, Mr. F. A. BAKER, one of the counsel who attacked the validity of the district system before the Supreme Court of the United States, is said to have formed a project to deprive Mr. CLEVELAND of the five Democratic votes m the electoral college which he expects receive from Michigan. According to the Detroit papers, the plan of this gentleman is to get the Michigan Legislature to repeal the statute of 1891 and to provide by law for the appointment of Presidential electors by the Legislature itself. The present political complexion of that body is such as to render it certain that all

the electors would be Republicans. The only trouble about this plan is that it leaves out of consideration the requirement of the Federal law to the effect that the electors must be appointed in each State on the Tuesday after the first Mon-! mountain scedery ever discovered. It is a

day in the month of November in the year in which they are to be appointed. That law was passed in accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors. No matter what method of selection may be adopted, the choice must be made on the day fixed. So that if Michigan is to be represented in the electoral college at all, it must be by the electors who were chosen on the eighth day of November last, except in cases of vacancy such as would be caused by death, illness, or necessary absence. The only effect, therefore, of any such action by the Michigan Legislature, as seems to be contemplated by some of the Republicans there, would be to deprive the State of any representation whatever in the electoral college.

The Legislature of Michigan will hardly be foolish enough to deprive that State of all power to participate in the choice of a

#### A Wrong Principle.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Bedford Evening Journal, outlines accurately and clearly the extraordinary new development in New York politics from the mistaken side:

"There may be some doubt whether it is good 'poli ties' for Mr. ULWELAND to come out squarely against the candidacy of 'Eb' Musray for the New York Sena-torship, as he has to day. But Mr. CLEYELAND has been noted for his defiance of considerations of good or bad politics when principle was at stake."

The misfortune of Mr. CLEVELAND was that he got hold of a wrong principle. If he could have his not sufficiently considered way he would establish the President as the dictator of every State's representatives in the United States Senate He has, unconsciously, we assume, aimed at overthrowing a principle of our organic law, at the bottom of which is a fundamental Democratic idea. The attempt to block New York's regular tribunal for choosing Senators in its apparent desire to choose Mr. MURPHY, absurd as it will appear to Mr. CLEVELAND later, was a sort of Presidential Force bill.

A little calm reflection and a little relief from the mischief-making influences of self-seeking counsellors will doubtless wake Mr. CLEVELAND to the realization of his recent impropriety and permit the momentarily subverted defences of his Democracy to rise again impregnable to all future assaults.

The Most Wonderful of Blevele Journeys.

In the summer of 1890 two young men. who had completed their studies at Washington University, St. Louis, decided to celebrate the end of school life by a bicyclo tour around the world. Three weeks later they sailed out of New York harbor, and on July 4, in Liverpool, they bought their wheels and began the long journey. Last week they reappeared on this continent at the port of San Francisco. The young men are W. L. SACHTELABEN of Alton, Ill., and T. G. FERGUSON of Ferguson, Mo., and they are likely to be remembered in connection with one of the most remarkable feats of travel on record.

Bicycling is exhilarating play in nearly every part of Europe. The sport involves some hardships in Asia Minor, the Caucasus. and Persia, where roads and caravansaries are wretched and the populace are inquisitive, if not troublesome. Our tourists. however, were not the first wheelmen to work their way through those countries. We have not yet heard how they fared across the desert on the way to Bokhara and Tashkent. The Russians have disarmed native hostility, but the black sands of Kara-kum are as deep as ever, and here the tourists must have found the hardest wheeling on their route. It was not, however, until they crossed the frontier from Russian into Chinese territory that their performance became a unique and unapproached feat of

The young men still had a journey before them from Kuldia to Pekin, over 4,000 miles in length. Nowhere along their route save at a few missionary stations would they meet people who are accustomed to the had ever seen. Their means of locomotion would not improve their credit among people suspicious by nature and opposed to innovations. No wonder the Russians on the frontier sought to dissuade the adventure-

some young Americans. The element of uncertainty was the attitude of the Chinese of Schensi and Schansi, northern provinces of the Middle Kingdom. of which to this day we know very little. The nerve and pluck required by any two unprotected young men in this part of the journey, where success or tragical failure were the only alternatives, would take any body across Africa. There were stations and wells in plenty along their twelve days' route across the Gobi wastes. There was food and to spare; but whether the natives would take kindly to them or kill them was the question.

Anybody with a good map may follow almost every turn in the route of the young American wheelmen. From the Russian frontier to Pekin they followed, step by step, an historic road, one of the oldest and most famous in the world. It is the great road from Pekin through the northern provinces to Turkestan. In medieval and even in Roman times it was a great trade route along which passed nearly all the commerce of central Asia. This was the road that Marco Polo followed and described in his story of the earliest wanderings of a European through China. Hami, where the tourists first saw the Gobi desert spread before them, was described by Polo six centuries ago as a place of sojourn for caravans and armies when about to enter upon or emerging from the desert march.

In our day CARRY and YOUNGHUSBAND have made their way across the great plateau of central Asia, following this road in part, and the feat has placed them in the first rank of explorers. The performance of these college boys was more difficult, for they did not travel in a caravan equipped with ample means of defence. Of course in no other respect could their journey be compared with those of the explorers who went far from the beaten track to add to geographic knowledge. But the wheelmen travelled among the very peoples and not far from the very places where CONNOLLY, DALGLEISH, and others met martyrdom, and where other explorers took their lives in their hands when they entered those

terrible wilds. If they were equipped for taking snap shots on the way, they have brought home some very remarkable views. For 8,000 miles, from Kuldja to Singan, they passed through the narrow strip which was the theatre in the north of the Mohammedan insurrection of 1860, when many thousands of Chinese were slaughtered by their countrymen who were followers of the Prophet. The route the tourists followed is still dotted with the ruins of scores of towns and cities that were laid waste in that day. At Urumtal, where they crossed the Tien-shan Mountains, they saw one of the most remarkable phases of

deep depression high up in the mountains. 150 miles long, entirely enclosed, except at two points, by lofty, snow-covered summits, and dotted here and there by lakes. The patives call this depression "the burning plain," for here and there are vents through which steam and boiling water issue. For scores of miles, too, in north China the road they travelled has been sunk by centuries of use from forty to sixty feet below the surrounding country. Much of north China has a light, friable soil, of great thickness, called loess, which easily crumbles to dust. In the early days of the great trade highway a rut must soon have been formed by the blowing away of the dust that crumbled under the cart wheels. More dust was blown away in the course of further traffic until the roadway sank far below the surrounding level In the days of the insurrection the Imperial Government found it very difficult to dislodge the Mohammedans from these deep ditches formed by centuries of travel.

These young men have come nearer to compassing the earth on bicycles than any earlier traveller. They are the only wheelmen who have crossed Turkestan and China; and their abundant success is ample proof that the barriers which so long kept the races of the West out of central Asia and north China are rapidly disappearing.

#### The Thunder Tones of Jones.

The number of grave constitutional problems, soluble or insoluble, grows apace. A new problem is about to be proposed by a modest but supereminent citizen of St. Louis, the Hon. CHARLES HALCYON JONES. Mr. Jones will not give his consent to the reflection of the Hon. CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP as Speaker: and although there is no lustier tariff reform puller-in than Mr. JONES. yet even tariff reform, if it comes from a House of which Mr. CRISP is Speaker, will be as a poisoned and an unsavory thing to the ascetle and heetic Jones. "It may be admitted, too," he writes, "that it might be easily possible to lower the tariff with Mr. CRISP in the chair of the House; but on the other hand it must not be forgotten that any tariff measure so passed will be under suspicion from the start with thousands of Democrats. No matter how excellent a measure it may be, they will have to be convinced by evidence that it represents the fulfilment of Democratic pledges rather than the ideas of the Georgia Whig who is now Speaker of a Democratic House."

Mr. Jones doesn't speak as terribly as he can. He knows the terror of veiled and mysterious threats. It seems clear, however, that he will not admit the validity of any tariff reform measure which Speaker CRISP may approve in the next Congress. Mr. JONES, in fact, will raise the interesting point that any tariff bill passed by a House of which Mr. CRISP is Speaker is unconstitutional.

Let us hope that Mr. Jones will yield to the inevitable gracefully and without precipitating a fearful constitutional struggle. Perhaps he will accept the place of Envoy Extraordinary to Patagonia. His mental activity since the decision of his whiskers has been unparalleled, and unless that activity can be turned into new channels or he resumes his old trichophile culture, the future of tariff reform may be unhappy.

### Mr. Grace Makes a Distinction.

The Hon, WILLIAM R. GRACE sees the excesses to which the Mugwump theory of the Senate appointed or elected by and with the advice of the President may lead. and he hastens to explain that he doesn't claim for Mr. CLEVELAND the right to interfere in Senator elections in Kansas, Wisconsin, California, or anywhere else than in New York. "I do not believe," says Mr. GRACE to a reporter of the Baltimore Sun. that Mr. CLEVELAND will attempt to exert any influence in regard to the choice of a Democratic Senator from any other State than New York."

Does Mr. GRACK think that such interference can be justified in a President-elect's home State? Perhaps there is some vague resemblance, in Mr. Grace's opinion, between a President's "right" to veto the ection of a Senator from his own Stat and the "right" or privilege sought and often obtained by a Senator of being consulted as to the appointment of the Postmaster in his home town, and of hanging up that appointment if unsatisfactory.

But Mr. GRACE can't crib the anti-enapper theory. If the President or the President-elect can dictate in one State, he can in other States. If Mr. CLEVELAND is to have that right, other Presidents will have it. The Democratic party can't toy with any such damphoolery.

Mr. Harvey's bill to ratify the agreement with the Wichitas should receive the early attention of Congress. The compact wa made at Anadarko more than a year and a half ago. It was signed on the part of the United States by Measure. JEROME, WILSON, and SATES, and on the part of the Wichitas by TSODIARCO, JIM BOBB, TUDDYHINADOWNOS. HOBEQUARTEIAKEAH, MARTIN LUTHER, FRANCIS BACON, RED HAIR, KAYCHAHRIDDAHWADDIR UTSKREYERCEGORGEENEUN, GEORGE TON SAM SLICK JACOB WILD CAT. KONYBORTE. AHDAHDANE, FISH, BULLET, and others, to the number required by law. Under it the Wichi tas take lands in severalty, giving up the rest of their reservation to the Government. It is only just that the stipulated price should be paid, and the bill for this purpose should become a law at the present session.

Now that the big companies controlling a large part of Africa are selecting names to designate their territories. Mr. JOSEPH THOMson suggests that the name Livingstonia be applied to all that part of the British sphere of influence north of the Zambesi and west of Lake Nyassa, where Mr. RANKIN and he have discovered a district that they think is adapted for white colonization. It is not a little re-markable that the name of the great man who gave the impetus to the exploratory enterprises that have revealed Africa to the world has not yet been conspicuously associated with the continent. There is a fever-ridden station at the south end of Lake Nyassa known as Livingstonia, and the mountains on the northeast coast of the lake are the lavingstone Mountains, and that is all. Thomson's suggestion could be carried out without doing violence to the excellent rule that native gen graphic names should in all cases be retained. It was because he violated this rule that STAN-LEY failed when he attempted to give the Congo the name of LIVINGSTONE.

The Indian outlaw Kip, whose maraudings on the Southwestern frontier have kept the troops busy a long time, has now risen to international consequence. The Dougherry-Mariscal agreement, which renews a former compact between Mexico and the United States for the crossing of the boundary line in pursuit of hostile Indians, is expressly limited to one year, or to such less time "as said uprising may last on the part of the Apache Indians led by the ringleader Kip, and the necessity may exist for their pursuit by an armed force." Since the surrender of GERONIMO this KID has been the principal Indian outlaw to excite trouble in Arizona and New Mexico Although he has had a very small band of followers at any time, and several of these have been killed or captured in skirmishes with the treops, he has thus far managed to slude the forces sent in pursuit of him. Since the invisible line which stands for the boundary in that region is of no consequence whatever to him.

it would be folly to make it a barrier to a successful chase after him. Under the agree-ment between the two Governments, the party of troopers now on the march can follow him into the mountains of Mexico, as CRAWFORD

THE SUN recently had an editorial recom-menting the repeal of the tax on the manufacture of cleo. When we read it we thought the editor's cat was asleep.—Assertion Delrymen.

It appears that our milky contemporary has only just now discovered that THE SUN opposes the Oleomargarine Tax law. We opposed the bill before it was passed, and we have opposed the law ever since the bill was passed, and we shall continue to oppose it until the tax is repealed. If there is any sense or justies in placing a tax on the oil taken from one hancing the marketable value of that taken from another part, we confess our inability to

The British will laugh at the claim of Capt. Monrett, who has just been welcomed back to Paris as one of the greatest explorers of the age. MONTEIL's journey through half of the Soudan and across the Sahara has undoubtedly made him more conspicuous than any other French traveller in Africa except DE BRAZZA: but when he says he has secured for France a monopoly of the trade of the big empire of Bokoto by treaty with its Emperor. the British will have a word to say; for it happens that the empire of Sukoto was attached several years ago to the domain of the Royal Niger Company by the most explicit treaties with the Emperor and the Kings of his vascal

### THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP. A Great Tariff Reform Journal Payors the

From the Philadelphia Becord. One of the whimsical features of the political altuation at the present time is the apparent contest over the New York State Senatorship. A Democratic successor to Senator Hiscock is to be chosen by the Legislature, which will meet shortly at Albany, and heretofore but one name has been mentioned in connection with the position-that of Edward Murphy. Jr., of Troy. But Mr. Murphy has been throughout his long and honorable political career an uncompromising Democrat, and naturally he has made some enemies among the restless and critical few who own allegiance to no party, but are usually Democrats on election day because Democracy really and avowedly represents the true and unselfish spirit of national patriotism.

Since Democracy does not stand for fads or whims in politics, nor for any especial issue which a group of individuals may deem of paramount importance. Mr. Murphy has merely carried out sound Democratic traditions in adversaries have sought from time to time to thrust upon the party. As the official head of the Democratic organization in New York State he has been compelled occasionally to encounter severe criticism from both political friends and foes. Yet none has questioned his honesty or ability; nor has the breath of scandal ever tainted the purity of his political motives. What, then, is the meaning of the adverse movement which seeks to interfere with his accession to Senatorial honors?

The reasons for the opposition to Mr. Murphy indeed, been sufficiently outlined in the preceding paragraph. There is but little doubt of his election in due time to the United States Senate: there need be none that he would prove to be the peer of any statesman who has hitherto represented New York in the highest legislative body in the country. Doctrinaires and hobby-horse riders are all very well in their way, and in politics may occasionally contribute materially to the comnon weal. But a simon-pure Democrat like Edward Murphy, Jr., is worth a whole regiment of casuists and apologists when real. hard fighting for the interests of the people is

# The Murphy or Sixteenth Amendment,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is treachery lurking in the once loyal bosoms of the Mugwumps? Why do they shrink from proclaiming and pushing the new constitutional amendment now required? I search for it vainly in their several organs.

I suppose the sovereign people may inspect the form—God forbid that they question the substance!—of the new Supreme Law. In fact, it is reasonable and loval to insist Should the new, the Sixteenth, the Murphy

amendment be in one clause or three? I. That the President elect may limit the choice of Senators by the several States to persons suiting his good pleasure, which shall not be abridged.

II. That in making appointments, as President, which require confirmation by the Senate, the Executive shall deem it a sacred duty to have assisted, as President elect, in the se ection of those who review his performance of his function.

III. That the President elect shall assist at the choice of all Benators whose duty it may become to sit in judgment upon him, if impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Something like that ought to do; I am not wedded to any particular form of words.

New York, Jan. 1. Leon Brammant.

# A Good-Natured Inquiry.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: Permit me, as a friend to Mr. Murphy and various other people, to ask Tux Sus, as a hot and powerful exponent of things generally, What is that "statesmanship" which Mr. Murphy is said to lack! Is there an afflatus, a vocation, a purple-born and esoteric comprehension which a liberal, independent, honest, well-informed, successful,

married business man as such is void of ?
I used to hear of statesmen around the Delavan House. I could see that they all wore plug bats, and I know that most of them had taken a course of canal water; several of them had attained the delectable 250 pounds. I used to think of Walt Whitman's gratu-lation: "There is that lot of me, and all so luscious. To waik up and down my steep is unaccountable." They seemed to think so, too. But the 250 pounds cannot be the requirement now, for there is Dan going into the navy, although I believe he can't awim, and comes very near to lacking the 0 of 250 pounds. ANSTERDAM Jan. 1.

# Inabella's Minogynistical Ideas. To tax Epiron or Tax Scx...Sir: How can I express in words the delight that agitated me when I read your

charming answer to my questions and the compliment at the beginning: Thank you.
Will you accept from me best wishes for a happy
New Year, and that your editorial wisdom may irradiate and cheer our duliness for many years to come? structive—in fact, altogether lovely; but, sias; the stern facts do not bear you out. Would that I could believe all the assertions made; they are so cothing, so pleasant; but your own box, to read which is a liberal education, has so informed me with facts of human life that I positively can't reconcile your assertions and reality.

summa his that I positively can't reconcile your assertions and reality.
You say that women are on a level with men.
Now, I don't mean the style of woman who is addrassed thus: "The carriage awaits me lady." I mean
the one who is told: "Now. hurry up, heep lively!
Can't wait all day for you.
"The truth is that for foolishness no animal created or
stole requirements of the first law of nature, we are
told. Read this article from a New York newspaper,
Books on the subject at the Aster Library will verify
the statements. Read this article from a favorite English paper for women. It is equally true here, as there.
The Ubiness women tortors that feet, the English and
American women their booles.
I don't know much about the Chiness torture, but I

#### NEW YORK, Dec. 31. The Massachusetts Yard-wide Smile,

From the Springfield Union.
It is true that Mr. Long has a smile to be proud of,

PHILADELPHIA DUCK SHOOTING.

fow Elequence Bayed a Number of Well-known Citizens from Imprisonment. PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 1 .- With the exception possibly of President Harrison and Grover Cleveland, no American citizen enjoys duck or rall shooting more than the veteran Nimrod. Col. William B. Mann of Philadelphia. In order to give him a week's enjoyment and to en-able him to provide a number of his friends with a brace of canvasbacks as an appetizer for their Christmas turkey. Col. John F. Betz. the well-known brewer, Clarence Kugler, whose "Senator Hill's" and "Richard Crowhose "Senator Hill's" and "Richard Cro-ker's" breeds of cysters are as famous among bivalves as Farmer Singerly's Holsteins are among bovines, and two or three others, concluded to make a gunning trip to Knott's Island, Currituck county, North Carolina, for a

few days' sport.

The trip was made in Col. Betz's magnifi-cent steam yacht, on board of which they carried a naphtha launch, which they used for duck shooting. The first day they bagged thirty-two splendid ducks out of seventy-two shots fired. Indicating that the shooting was,

duck shooting. The first day they bagged thirty-two splendid ducks out of seventy-two shots fired, indicating that the shooting was like the ducks, wild. The second day promised even better results, but about high noon the High Sheriff of Currituck county and a constable, with a warrant issued by a Justice of the Feace, approached the island from the mainland and proceeded to arrest the Philadelphians undor a law of the State of North Carolina, which imposed a fine of \$50 and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days upon any non-resident caught in the actor killing any wild ducks, geese, quail, rail, saipe, or other birds generally known as game.

There were four in the little naphtha boat, including Col. Mann. when the constable and Sheriff made their appearance and told them that they must be taken before Justice Randolph, a distance of seven miles down the boach. to answer for the breach of law they had committed. Mr. Rugler, upon being informed of the penalty imposed by statute, suggested that they be permitted to change their gunning suits for something more presentable. I his necessitated their putting off to the steam yacht, anchored about a half mile up the beach and a full quarter of a mile off shore. The suggestion was not kindly entertained by the constable, but upon Col. Estz telling him that their money was in the yacht and they would be unable to ray the flow indicated their putting off to the steam yacht, anchored about a half mile up the constable, but upon Col. Estz telling him that their money was in the yacht and they would be unable to ray the flow indicated their putting off to the steam yacht; the line would require about an abou

turn to the warrant or arrest. In the mean turn to the far size and the stupidity in permitting his prisoners to return to the yacht, as he leared they had champane on board. It might floor him and put off to sea, taking the High Shoriff a raptive to Philadolphia.

The contable not a taking the High Shoriff a raptive to Philadolphia.

The contable not a penering, the Justice concluded to proceed without him, and called the Sheriff was the accuser, and upon the Sheriff taforming him that Constable Tyrreil was, Co. Mann objected to proceeding irregularity demanding to be confronted with States and the laws of the Commonwealth of North Carolina provide.

Co. Mann then proceeded to address the States and the laws of the Commonwealth of North Carolina provide.

Co. Mann then proceeded to address the the state was a representation of a beautiful formal fluctuation of the sautiful formals and sautiful formals fluctuation of the sautiful formals and sautiful formals fluctuation of the sautiful formals and sautiful formals and sautiful formals fluctuation of the sautiful formals and s

DRE4MS.

Sattor and Pireman Criticises the Lature Before the Psychological Society. Fireman Criticises the Lec-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Having concolved a different idea of dreams from the of Dr. E. C. Sanford, as stated in the synopsis of his address before the American Pyschological Society, quoted in your paper of Dec. 20. I venture to send to THE SUN my views on

the subject. Dr. Sanford's dreamers must be well up in the art; in fact, real professionals. Three hundred and fifty dreams observed in six weeks; that is to say, each one must have dreamed four times each day without a miss. Is it any wonder that Dr. Sanford found "no justification for the belief that reason, will. and attention are dormant during sleep?" Why, the dreamers could hardly have slept at all. Sound sleep is a dreamless sleep. This. I think, will be demonstrated when you have read my experience in dreamland.

The Doctor also says that we dream most of those things that we have actually experienced. This is not so in my case, for, although I have been a senfaror most of my life, I do not remember ever to have dreamt about the sea. The Doctor also says that one of his dreamers always had pleasant dreams, while the other the most interesting observation noted, beus of our physical condition in about the same nanner as the baremeter does the weather. In fact, a dream might very aptly be called an egometer, showing not only our physical condition, but also our general temperament.

Applying this theory to our dreamers. I

should say that he who had the pleasant dreams

should say that he who had the pleasant dreams was one who worked hard enough to enjoy his meals, that his food was simple, and that he was a jolly good fellow, without an evil thought or word for any one, and that the other was his exact opposite.

I am sorry not to see the time that is consumed in dreams discussed in the address. My experience is that the longost dream is oply for a moment or two, as we are passing from sleep, and that he who dreams most sleeps least. I had this verified in a remarkable manner by one of the longest and most connected dreams that ever I had. The dream commerced by what I thought was the ringing of fire bells. In my dream I turned out, dreased myself, ran to the engine house, helped get out the machine, saw the reflection of the fire, helped to drag the engine to Yorkville from Greenwich avenue, helped stretch the hose, took spell after spell at the brakes, in fact took an active part, as I thought, for five or six hours at an oid-fashlomed fire, and woke up tired out with work to see my wife standing at the bedside with the fluid lamp in her hand, which was the genesis of the dream. The old burning fluid lamps were made of Britannia metal, and had drop extinguishers attached to the lamp by chains, which made quite a racket whenever the lamp was moved. At that time I was engaged in night work, and had to be off duty each night at midnight, so while i slept it was my wife scustom to sit in the room from which the bedroom opened and sew until it was time to awake me. On this particular night, as she took the lamp in her hand, she started the belis of my dream a-ringing. The flash of light as the bedroom door opened was the reflection seen, and as she came closer, throwing a stronger light on my waking eyes, I was brought in my dream to be an actor in a great conflagration. Now, from the time that the lamp was taken from the table until my wife stood by bedside was certainly not more than half a minute of actual time, and yet the aggress of the my was sufficient to do a great deal was one who worked hard enough to enjoy his

the table until my wife stood by bedside was certainly not more than half a minute of actual time, and yet the apparent time was sufficient to do a great deal of hard work in.

We sometimes dream at the moment of going to sleep, but not often; but at that time our sense of the time elapsed is not so utterly of literated as to cause a long dream, and yet in the few moments before entering into that sleep that knows no awakening the dying may lose so completely all sense of time as to pass an apparent elernity of hellish torture or of heavenly bliss before the actual moment of dissolution. The proverb that the ruling passion is strong in death appears to prove this. The reported last words of men seem to show that they are in a dream. The nature of the disease also has a great deal to do in determining the make-up of our last dream. Consumptives almost always die listening to a heavenly concert.

I do not see anything in the Doctor's adnesse about recurring dreams. I dream almost identically the same dream several times a year, and it is always on a disordered stomach. Dry toast for a day settles that business.

There are also dreams that carry the mind

stomach. Dry toast for a day settles that business.

There are also dreams that carry the mind forward in time, that give us knowledge of things that have occurred before the news reaches us by the usual methods; dreams that act on the mind similar to the action of the fat morgans or the looming of the land, as sallors call it, on the eye, giving us a view of things that do exist, but cannot be seen except in this extraordinary condition of the atmosphere. I have had such dreams.

I do not think that sound sleepers dream. I have been often awakened suddenly from sleep which I thought had lasted but a few minutes, when I had sleep for hours. I do not think that we have any will or thought during sleep, and yet there is something within us that is always alert. For instance, my usual time of getting up is 50 clock. Last night I went to hed at 10 P. M. I swoke within a few minutes of 50 clock. To-night it is now I A. M. After finishing this letter I shall go to bed and will be sound asleep in a few minutes. I shall awake at the usual time, although I shall have several hours less sleep than last night. This to me is the mystery of sleep. Hugh McKay.

Greenpoint, Dec. 31.

LIBERALITY IN THE PRESBYTERY. Dr. Parkhurst Rejoices in the Acquittal of Prof. Briggs.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning on the text, "I am the

vine, ye are the branches."

"I have sat in the Scotch church in Fourteenth street," he said, "and listened to discussions that would seem to imply that the kingdom of heaven depended upon the dotting of an 'i.' I should be sorry to have it understood that I am animated by unkindliness of feeling. The Church is for mutual membership in Christ, as the branches of a tree belong to the tree. We call our church the Presbyterian Church. It means that it is some church and some Pres-byterian. I could be a member of the Church byterian. I could be a member of the Church of Christ without being a Presbyterian. If a man has ecclesiastical screws put on him and he is expelled from the Presbyterian Church, it does not follow that he ceases to be a Presbyterian. I mean this in no disrespect. We are making too much of the small matters because we are not overpowered with the immensity of the big matters. I repoice to-day that so large a majority of our Presbytery has put itself on broad grounds, and I hope that the minority will come to see things in the same liberal spirit."

Honest Veterans Want Pension Reform. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : "What Have Honast Pensioners to Fear!" strikes a keynote which eran of the late war. As you are in search of facts, venture to propose that you begin the "impartial an searching investigation" in Steuben county, New York,

commencing with the Soldiers' liome,

Thave the impression that you will find this the banner locality for pension fraud and foolishness. I have been a close observer of the persons receiving pensions in the "Home" for three years, and venture to assert that not one-fourth of those allowed are worthly be-stowed, the recipients having no service record to warrant the Government paying them anything. Comparatively able-bodied men, with age in their favor wait in vain for any recognition from the bureau the main feature to be a success as a " claimant" is to The main resture to use success as "claimant" is to have a cord hospital record, or to have been in the irrand Corps, or to have waited until the winter and sample class, when by bushines and no fighting or hard excited. Such "veterana" agreer to form a hire proportion receiving the seamment bounty. It is the current opinion here that every other farmer in the county "was in the war," and they and draw pensature and are looking for "increases." There appears and they was in the war," and they all draw perand are lowsing for "increases." There appears
a yould deal of fruit in the statement, as the Exing leard of Surgeons at Bath are as busy to-day
y were when the act of June, 1980, want into
t, and the inajor portion of the applicants are farmmen engaged in every-day work it site, very
of the soldiers at the Home receiving orders for
mation. Many of them (the evidence as in reof good pencions are owners of farm which they
and are how tooking for the "increase." You
find my statements correct in a general way, and

not exacterated.

I will close with the wish and hope that you will continue to probe this monumental outrage on the deserving anothers of the late war to the bottom. Variance, and the late, R. T., Dec. 31.

The Umbria's Hero Not a Texas.

To yux Linnes of The Sch-Sir: As one of the passengers of the Umbria in her perilous voyage ended this morning. I have read with interest the lucid repor written by Mr. White, who was a fellow passenger. I want to compliment him on the accuracy of his details, excepting when he alludes to the most frightened and panicky man in the whole ship's company as "Gen. Kearney of Texas." Being my self a citizen of the Lone Star State and a

Heing myself a citizen of the Lone Star State and a resident of San Antonio, I would be sorry to admit that Texas was to be credited with the citizenship of the one man of at on seard, whose timidity and babyish bitater lecame the laughing atock of everybody.

I am happy, therefore, to be able to correct year correspondent with the information that Gen Kearney informed us he was a New York lawyer, and that New Jersey owns the honorable paternity of his titls.

MUNITAR HILL HOURE, Dec. 31. W. J. B. PATTERSON.

HOMES FOR THE POOR

Let All Have Decent Dwellings, the Rev. In his sermon restorday morning at the Baptist Tabernacle, the Rev. D. C. Potter made these remarks on the subject of improving the homes and brightening the environments of

the dwellers in tenements: "The wage-earning power of many thousands will never permit their living far from their work. The city cannot after I to send its mechanics and clerks away. We need another class of citizens than can be furnished by the very poorest and least intelligent. When the mischief is done and the grade we are losing to the supurbs is all out, the dwellers in the palaces will discover how much they are not the mercy of the least desirable of our yoting factors. We are poor in lower New York in the very class we need to help in all humanitarian and Christian endeaver. We seem likely to have a city of the very rich and clevated and the horribly poor and degraded. The intermediate leaven will all be squeezed out. If philanthropic men wish to do a real service to the city, to cut off crime at the sources, to make the lives of respectable and deserving men and women easier and hapler, let them purchase some of our east side blocks and erect model structures where can liness and erect model structures where can liness and erect model structures where something of the home sentiment and influence can be preserved. No man will put money in this work in vain.

"Wa need that all our people, shall have deto the auburbs is all out, the dwellers in the

be preserved. No man will put money in this work in vain.

We need that all our people shall have decent dwelling places before we build cathedrals. That house shelters God the best which covers His poor most comfortably. God's people need respectables homes, and in some part of this town they are needed desperately—needed as the new palaces are not needed. The Church has never had an opportunity to do, right at home, a more imperatively needed work, or one more in line with Christ's teaching and practice. We ought not to surrender to secular organization."

SWAMPED THE POST OFFICE.

Hollday Mails from Sen and Land Too Much for the Force,

The floors of the New York Post Office were interesting places last night and the night before, but particularly Saturday night. Twentyseven hundred bags of mail matter had come that morning from the Britannic and Umbria in addition to the domestic holiday mail. The whole force was put to work to get the letters and other first-class matter sorted and on its way. Meantime it seemed as if every newspaper publisher and mailing agency was cleaning house for the new year. o'clock Saturday night the wagons began coming, piled full of newspapers and circulars, and in a very little while the floors of the dis-

and in a very little while the floors of the distributing rooms were full of bags, piled twenty feet high in places, and nowhere a place to set a foot.

Sixty the usand circulars came from one house, and forty bags of catalogues from another, and these were but samples. For two hours one of the superintendents says he did not see the tops of the chutes clear, and there was a string of wagons, twenty long, waiting to unload. By 10 o'clock Saturday night the stuff was all inside the Post Office, but when is would get out, if to-day were not a holiday, no one could tell. As it is, with only a half force on Sunday, good progress was made, and by the beginning of Tuesday's business the Post Office people say they will have clear decks.

NOT A PUBLIC ROAD.

Mr. Starla Must Stop Using Mr. Iselia's

On Saturday a judgment against John H. Starin was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office in White Plains in favor of Adrian Iselin, the well-known banker of this city. Mr. Iselin is the owner of Neptune Island, which is directly opposite Glen Island, and is connected by a beautiful road and causeway with the mainland at New Rochelle.

Island he operated a ferry between Neptune Island he operated a ferry between Neptune Island and Gien Island, and during the summer time, when Gien Island was opened as a pleasure resort, thousands of people were landed on the road on Neptune Island, over which they travelled to the mainland. An action was commenced in the Supreme Court by Mr. Iselin, through Martin J. Keogh, his counsel, to restrain Mr. Starfn from using this roadway as a public road. The trial lasted soveral weeks, and the decision just rendered by the Court declares that Mr. Starin has no right to the road, and permanently restrains him from using it. W. W. Goodrich, Charles H. Roosevelt, and Edward Cantine were counsel for Mr. Starin.

SUNBEAMS.

had been urging the man to attend service and was somewhat astonished at his parishioner's pr the Orange Athletic Club. The rector ascepted the challenge and gave his parisihoner a handsome and offectual drubbing. On the next Sunday the rector on his way to church called for his late antagonist, and

the latter faithfully kept his word. -Down in Sussex county, Delaware, life runs pretty evenly and so does death. The people change little in character from generation to generation, and the increase of population has been slight in a half century. The tale told by the last quarterly mortuary report for the county is curious and significant. There were ninety-two deaths during the quarter, the dead were equally divided as to sex, and all were natives of the United States, while eight were over eighty years of age. During the same time there were seventy-two births, and here again the division as to sex was equal. —An American traveller who visited Tangier, in Morocco, during the recent slege of the city by rebels was astonished at the squalor and barbariam visible upon every side. The market place was an object of special interest, ilere the venders squatted flat upon the stones, with dirty cloths in front of them upon which their wares were displayed. Rarbarous trinkets of all sorts were for sale, half-wild Arabe were exhibiting slaves, nearly naked, ran about through the crowd. and suspended upon this scene of Oriental life was a tiny Edison electric street lamp, sublem and evidence of Western civilization.

-New proof that your true Briton jokes and enjoys humor "wi' desiculty" comes periodically to the no-tice of Americans. The amoking room of an ocean steamer turnished a recent instance. An American was called upon in his turn for a story, but he excused himself under the pies that he had forgotten all the stories that he once knew. "In fact," said he, "I'm like the old woman who said there were three things she never could remember—names, numbers, and she'd forgotten the third." Everybody accepted the excuse as adequate, but the inevitable Briton piped up after the langhter had subsided. "Ah, but that story of yours, you know, isn't it a bit of a puzzle?"

-The fact that the lakes of Central Park are slow in freezing is only another evidence of the fact that New York has a climate of its own. The New Yorker must go to the country to find out what is going on in the way of weather. When there is an inch of snow in New York there is usually from two to three inches in the suburbs. For days past Westchester county has been white with a light fall of incrusted snow, while the streets of New York have been bare and dry. Rios-some of many sorts hang on later in the autumn with-in the built-up portion of the city than elsewhere in this region, and grass begins to green earlier in the parks and squares of New York than on suburbas

-The great Tukon River of Alaska is soon to be made a highway of commerce by the establishment on it of a regular acretice of side-wheel steamers. The first boat of the proposed line, now building, will run from St. Michael's Island, fifty-five miles from the mouth of the Yukon—at which point it will connect with Norton Sound steamers—ever 2,200 miles up the river. The fact that Alaska has the third-possibly the second-largest river in North America is not often remembers. hered. The new steamer, the P. B. Weare, will estab ish trading posts along the river, will trade in all binds of merchandise, and the returns will be in gold dust and furs. It will carry a complete assaying outle and everything that a miner requires in taking out and testing valuable mineral. It will also take along a sawmill to cut timber for trading stations. The frame of the Weare was laid and fitted at scattle, and she will be put together at St. Michael's Island. She will be 175 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 4 feet deep. The Yukon is only navigable during July, August, and september, and it is thought that for the present probable but three or four trips a year may be made

The Broderick Case to be Taken to the

BUFFALO, Jan. 1 .- Relatives of Michael Broderick have prepared a bill, which will be 110sented to the Legislature by one of the members from Buffalo, providing that the Court of Claims may pass upon the question of the liability of the State for civil damages to compensate the parents of the lad for his slaugh-ter by soldiers during the strike has August. The bill will be accompanied by a relition which has lately been in circulation. The case of Lieut. Cassidy, who was indicted by the Grand Jury, will be tried soon.

Suggestion for Barastermers' Posters. We have such confidence in the excellence of our thow that with each ticket bought at the box office we give away two cage.